FORMING A DAIRY HERD

Much Care Should Be Exercised in the Selection of the Parent Stock.

Those about to embark upon a stockbreeding enterprise should see that, before a single animal is bought, the farm is provided with suitable buildngs for the purpose, and in the next place procure the services of an experienced and thoroughly skilled stockman, and every successful breeder of farm animals will indorse the wisdom and soundness of this advice.

Beginners should not be tempted to buy on show yard rather than herd book qualifications. The aspirant who is most likely to realize his desires is the man who makes up his mind as to the particular strain or type of anitesolutely carries out his ideas in the consequently he change

"be himself to be tempted on any account to buy animals not exactly of the pedigree or class likely to improve row splits and spreads the crowns of

In the case of bulls the need for such teriorated through injudicious intro- to the roots of the crop; it loosens up ductions of this kind. The would-be certain dense soils, and to some ex-breeder should especially be on his tent it incorporates beneficial sediand heifers that have been prominent the soil.-Professor R. H. Forbes. prize winners, not only for the reason such animals usually command higher prices, but also on the ground that they are less reliable breeders.

As to the selection of bulls, especial care should be taken as to the breedcows in his herd, and it is also urged that as far as may be practicable the their own individual merit to correct any possible defect in the conformation

breeders to have their calves arrive before the advent of spring.

It is allowable for pedigreed cows to suckle their calves, but in order to encourage the milking propensities of the ink will tarnish the silver. cow it should be insisted upon that each animal be milked dry at least once a day until such time as the calf is able to take the whole of the dam's hot water.

This is an excellent method and if it were strictly adhered to and no spare | tallow to prevent sticking milk allowed to remain in the cow's udder there would be fewer complaints as to the milking qualities of our beef-

producing breeds.

From about 6 weeks old calves are allowed to lick a little finely crushed oil cake, and by and by turnips are the carpet wonderfully. also given to the earlier calves, and then for some time before and after weaning crushed oil cake is again ting. given, and later on a mixture of bran. linseed meal and ground locust beans takes the place of the oil cake, and later still the turnips are by degrees introduced to form the bulky part of

IN AND OUT OF THE DAIRY

as albumen can be rinsed off the milk will look almost as well as when new. pans with cold water, which should always be used first. Boiling water bedroom window at night the room will cook it on. To make the best country butter one

must not let the cream get too sour, draft.-Aunt Emily. nor skim sweet cream and put with the sour. Let it all ripen at once and the butter will be much better and keep better. As a rule milk is unfit for use at

be good almost up to calving time. pushing aside the mulch for this pur-

butter writes that she skims the cream it over occasionally, and letting it demakes pound rolls, and her butter always commands the highest price, her customers preferring it to creamery

GOOD STABLE VENTILATION

B

Method of constructing a fresh air in-take in an old barn, using an old window or an old ing made for the purpose. Front elevation A and cross section B. Outside opening for the fair C. is made by using matched lumber, tarred paper and studding. In this way we bare opening CD, which furnishes air for the stable, allowing it to enter near the ceiling at D.

A good ventilating flue should have the same qualities as a good chim-

The illustration shows the method by which fresh air flues may be

If desirable to have two of these flues, place one on each

ney. It should rise about the highest part of the roof so as to receive the full force of the wind. The best location for the foul air flue, as advocated in

the King system of ventilation, is to place it is near the center of the stable

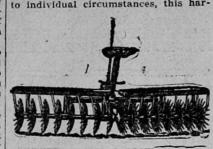
side of the middle of the barn.

sased in an old stable

DISK-HARROWING ALFALFA

The disking of alfalfa is a comme practice. The ordinary disk harrow is widely used for this purpose, but a special machine for the cultivation of alfalfa has been devised on the prin-ciple of the disk harrow, but with rows of strong spikes or digging teeth in place of the continuous edges of disks The spike tooth disk, known as the 'alfalfa harrow," does excellent work when properly adjusted, and is perhaps better implement for this purpose than the ordinary harrow,

At a trifling cost, varying according to individual circumstances, this har-



his herd merely because that animal alfalfa plants, causing them to develop has achieved notable triumphs in the additional tops; it destroys the egg deposits and larvae of certain injurious exacting discrimination is especially up the silt bonket resulting from the necessary, as many a herd has been use of muddy irrigating water, allowtemporar Ay and some permanently de- ing better penetration of water and air guard against the acquisition of cows ments and fallen alfalfa leaves with

LITTLE HELPS FOR FARMER'S WIFE

Cellars should be kept scrupulously neat and clean, especially when under ing of the animals in relation to the living rooms and where vegetables are stored. Vegetables should frequently be examined and sorted over. One desires selected should be calculated by caying potato will affect the air not only of the room in which it is placed but the oder will penetrate the rooms above and often the entire house

Unslaked lime and a vessel of chloride of lime should always be kept in calves over those born in spring or ride of lime should always be kept in summer are sufficiently tangible to a cellar that is under a living room, warrant efforts on the part of the the unslaked lime laid loose in damp corners and the walls of the cellar whitewashed at least once a year.

Do not wrap silverware in printed newspapers, as the chemicals in the

To clean silver, mix sweet oil and ammonia with whiting and rub with a soft cloth, washing afterward in clear

Soap is said to dim silver Rub the edges of the bureau or chiffonier drawers with soap or common

To clean a carpet on the floor: After sweeping thoroughly, wipe it carefully with a clean cloth wrung out of hot water containing ammonia. This will brighten the colors, absorb the dust remaining after sweeping and freshen

Place wooden chopping bowls upside down when not in use to prevent split-

White wash-silk waists or skirts can be cleaned in tepid (never hot) water in which white soap has been dissolved. Do not rub on a board, but wash gently with the hands and hang shoulders or bands wringing. Should be ironed before perfeetly dry and never rolled or sprin-Done carefully in this The sticky substance in milk known wrinkles may be avoided and the silk By placing a screen in front of a may be well aired while the bed and sleepers are shielded from a direct

USE FOR HOUSE SLOPS

Any house slops that are free from least two weeks before calving time. Because or acids may be poured around the roots of plants to their advantage, Milk is usually not saved for house pose, and replacing when done. Water use until the eighth or ninth milking the ground liberally, always watering ful production of eggs are claiming afterward, although it has been known in the evening. Or have a rubbish corbe perfectly good after the fourth ner in which to dump everything that the country. will make plant food, and pour the A woman in Illinois who makes fine house slops-all kinds-on it, forking of She from the kitchen.

The Department of Agriculture states that there are 2,151,578 miles of public roads in the United States.

THE EGG-A-DAY LAYING HEN

Experiments Show the Egg Yield May Be Greatly Increased by Scientific Selection.

BY B. E. LARA.

Poultry raisers in the United States are greatly indebted to the thorough ness of the tests made at our experimental stations for a great many im portant improvements in every branch of the poultry industry.

These experimental farms have proved beyond doubt that by systematic feeding and scientific breeding of hens the latter can be made to greatly increase their number of eggs and also improve the richness and weight of the same, thereby raising their market The gratifying success thus far at-

increasing the egg-producing qualities of certain breeds of hens has made breeders hopeful of securing still greater achievements along the same line in the near future.

Perhaps to no state in the union is or injured and are always in training due a greater credit than to Maine for efficient service.

A modern and desirable type of petato-spraying machine in of twenty to thirty acres per day. Extra nezzles can be attache-machine is equipped with a pump, pressure tank and safety raire

A Good Working Plan for Successfully Spraying Ten

Acres of Potatoes.

EXTRACT FROM BULLETIN OF WISCONSIN AGRICULTURAL STATION.

Provide five fifty-gallon barrels, two galvanized ten-

The two hundred pounds of fresh lime will be suf-

ficient for the season and should be bought in small lots

quire forty pounds of blue vitriol and fifty pounds of

(twenty-five gallons) the evening before spraying, Hang

the blue vitriol well up from the bottom of the barrel

and use when possible only wooden or copper vessels

through by the free acld in the blue vitriol solution.

It is well to rinse all metal vessels containing blue vitriol

ing before spraying. Then in the morning the stock so-

solution with lime water after using.

fresh lime.

at the time of spraying. The first application will re-

wart pails for mixing and dipping. One hundred and

fifty pounds of blue vitriol, two hundred pounds of fresh

lime and 5 cents' worth of potassium ferro-cyanide

PROPER CARE OF HORSES

Many horses are ruined by being

A good currying occasionally does not make a sleek horse. It takes every-day grooming to open the pores soften the skin and produce a good,

healthy, sleek coat. colt's training must begin shortly after birth. A halter should be put on so he can be caught and handled every day. Never tease him.

thing, and especially in the handling The horse that is worked regularly acquires strong muscles and tough

Regularity of work counts in every-

shoulders. Many farmers allow their work horses to remain idle for several days or weeks at a time, and then immediately put them into hard service

A horse that has been idle for several days should be given very light and moderate work for the first day or tained by experiments in the way of two, so that the muscles and skin will regain their strength and toughness. It is a better plan to arrange some

their bodies never become soft and air in living rooms and frequent bath- varieties hence they seldom become ill

SPRAYING FOR BLIGHT

RULES FOR RIGHT LIVING

Cleanliness Are Necessary to Good Health.

A great majority of farmers live as well as anybody need to live and much better than most people do. They have the best of food, well cooked, observe the laws of sanitation, ventilation and cleanliness and the results

But there are yet many farmers who gain the lost growth, have not learned these simple rules, ill health, mental distress and business not kill or render useless at middle age eight furrows wide, the intervening nearly as many men and women as space being worked up later or when does neglect of these health laws.

The seamed faces, bent bodies and

The pride of the average farm wife

PEAR TREES PROFITABLE

The soil best adapted to the growth to stand in a cold draft or hitched to a post to stand.

Proper Cooking and Personal of the pear is a clayey loam, a very light soil not being conducive to longevity nor to fine growth or much fruitfulness, and a very heavy soil retarding growth and stunting the trees every

No matter how desirable the soil may be otherwise, unless well drained the trees will not thrive.

Pears grow over a wide range of climate, however, but the best results are obtained in rather moderate cli-

When a tree gets stunted the first are shown in mental clearness and or second year no amount of care and attention seems to enable it to re-

Time can usually be gained by not unobserved, are sure roads to plowing the entire tract of land at once, but thoroughly plow and work up failure. Hard work on the farm does strips for the tree rows, say six or

there is more time The standard varieties should be shrunken limbs occasionally seen on planted about twenty-five feet apart the farms are not so much evidence each way and the dwarf twelve feet of toll as ignorance or indifference to apart each way. Some growers plant work for the horses daily. In this way the necessities of good cooking, pure alternate rows of dwarf and standard Most people prefer to have them kept in separate fields, however,

Dig holes at the proper distance is to set a good table, but there are about a foot deep and large enough to contain the roots nicely without cramping; have a half barrel or tub of good rich mud near at hand, and when the broken or crushed roots are removed with a sharp knife dip the trees into the tub, covering the roots with this mud, and in this way insuring the earth clinging to the roots. Some good rich soil should be sprin-

kled in the bottom of the hole. Then set the tree in spreading the roots nicely and then shovel the soil in carefully, settling the tree from time to time. and in this way have the soil well down among the roots. When the hole is about two-thirds

full, press down firmly with the feet and then fill up and complete the job.

RYE AND RAPE AS CATCH CROPS

Of the crops which I sowed ahead of the cultivator at the last cultivation of corn and potatoes to get a growth to turn under in the spring and to protect the land from winter washing, rye and Dwarf Essex rape were most satisfactory. Rye was sown one year when the

potatoes were taken out in September, and a heavy sod it made to turn under for oats in April.

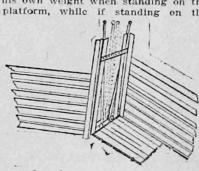
Another year rye was sown on corn principally to prevent the blue vitriol from injuring the stubble after the corn was cut at the of houses. rate of one and one-quarter bushels foliage. If the mixture is made according to the above directions no damage to the foliage will result, but in per acre, and it made a fair cover crop, which I know prevented wash-To the barrel of ing, though the ground was harrowed only twice before drilling in the seed. Dwarf rape I have always sown at potassium ferro-cyanide crystals can be purchased from the rate of ten pounds of seed per acre just before cultivating the corn the last time in July, and have had It is necessary also to see that all grit and unslaked particles of lime are strained from the mixture before a good growth until late in the fall, which would have made excellent pasture, but a cover crop was desired, so all its charm of leaf and habit it was left till spring and turned under growth. But when trained as shown for oats to enrich and make humus should be used. The pipes and nozzles should be carein the soil.

I should judge its value as a fertillzer is about \$6 per acre, and the seed costs only 7 cents per pound and the general effect is monotone Some of the rape was green all winter, and persons seeing the growth it had trained along the cornice, over made in the standing corn were sur- windows, with a few branches allow prised, while the growth of cow peas in the same field was not encouraging. Crimson clover is a good catch crop, if one can secure a stand, and it lives through the winter. Rape is the best crop for me, considering the cost of seed and its fertilizing value, and rye is very good, especially when it is to be turned under for potatoes, or one wishes to pasture it in the fall .- J. N. Clover. Pennsylvania.

HOG RINGING DEVICE

This is set in the opening of the gate. The hogs are driven as though they were to be turned out. When one puts his head through between the levers close them, fasten with pins, put in the rings, open up the levers and he will go on through. The platform to which the levers are

fastened is for the hog to stand on nomical cooks in the world, say that pushing, as the case may be, against while being ringed. He is pulling or his own weight when standing on the platform, while if standing on the



ground a heavy hog would be very hard to hold.

The pen sketch will give the idea fectively. To furnish brilliance in n of construction, which may be altered summer the gladiolus can be plan to suit convenience and material at hand. This like all farm tools and tuberose to give bloom and fragra onveniences should be kept dry. It is the time lost when in a hurry

if you have to look about the the weeds or piled-up rubbish some tool that counts. everything and everything in its place. Study this; it will help you.

POULTRY RAISING HINTS

Sand cannot take the place of grit for your fowls. What they need is something sharp. The round surface of a of countless disorders which in time grain of sand is not going to do much grain of sand is not going to do much toward cutting the hard outside husk has a value of 33 cents per 100 poun of a kernel of corn, wheat or other grains. To increase the egg yield, to cut young animals.

down expenses and to accelerate growth do not require new breeds, but or cellar way where all kinds of for more practical breeders. For chicken pox or any sore head

an ointment can be made of two parts readily lard and one of kerosene. For soft-shelled eggs give hens more cow is going out of style and

get stained from damp bedding rub oil into vent may relieve local inflametables in abundance. An injection of For scaly legs, which are the work

of a minute parasite, an application of tricity. He began with a few cows. Scrub legs first.

White clover is rich in protein and pasture, feeding, milking and stabil this method, but some plants cannot cause balking. One too large will mover it is much more tender and better liked.

Let the hens out occasionally when \$5, making her total income \$114.

PLANTS ABOUT THE HOUSE

They Add Beauty and Dignity as Well as an Air of Homeness and Comfort.

BY EBEN E. REXFORD.

To the writer, a house with exposed It needs the grace of growing plants to take away the bare look which is never pleasant, no matter how expensive the foundation may be. There is a beauty in leaf and flower that cannot be put into stone and mortar.

Illustration No. 1 makes clearer the idea I have in mind about hiding the foundation walls than any verbal one can. In it the house seems to be less prominent than it would be if no plants grew there, and it therefore lacks that aggressive tone which characterizes the house whose walls are not relieved by growing plants.

Perhaps I may be allowed to use this expression—the use of plants close house, while not detracting i the least from the dignity and importance of it, prevents us from looking something that challenges the attention-an idea no in keeping with the home sense which ought to characterize the building i show and admiration than for beaut All of us have seen houses which se



ILLUSTRATION NO. 1.

to absolutely force themselves upo our attention. We may admire the in a way, but it is a way with which the idea of home is not associated. But if shrubs and perennials ar vines were planted about them the aggressiveness would be hidden, or least modified, and we would soon be gin to think of them as homes instead

No very tall-growing plants show be used anywhere about the house they will interfere with the outloo Windows are made to let in light a sunshine and we cannot afford darken them with bushes or vines. In the first illustration just eno

vines are used to soften the outlines the building, it will be observed. A vine used in this way has a cha to display its individuality. You illustration No. 2 this individuality lost. Here we have "too much of good thing." The windows are da ened, free outlook is interfered w One vine, planted at the corner a

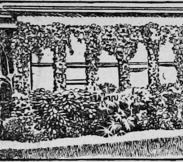


ILLUSTRATION NO. 2.

to droop here and there, would h given a much more satisfactory fect. The only admirable feature this illustration is the planting al the wall. But here, as with the vi matters seem almost overdone. at No. 1 and note the difference. The best plants to use about base of the house are those which

not grow much higher than the w Among hardy kinds there is noth better than Dicentra, the dwarf vaties of perennial phlox and the her ceous spireas. Along with these be used such annuals as the nast tium, nicotiana, aster, ten week st and coreopsis. Here geraniums a coleus can be made to do duty in su Bulbs for early blooming can scattered along the outer edge close

the path. To edge the planting pasies, bellis perennis and the low-gro ing varieties of phlox can be used in groups here and there, and later in the season.

USEFUL DAIRY INFORMATION

If you haul your milk to the crea ery invest \$5 in a cover for y wagon. It will save its cost in a we A first - class dairy cow ought make a net profit of from \$50 to You can only tell what per year. first-class dairy cow is by keeping on her.

The farmers over there have per knowledge of feeding and fevelep Do not set milk pans in the pan

are kept. Milk absorbs the odor onions, cloves and other things The big, raw-boned crib-like da

exercise. Cut out corn and give veg- smaller, well-formed animal is asse

ing her superiority. Oliver Gridley, an Iowa dairym

uses a gasoline engine, a milking r A Wisconsin man fed one of his co in the water, as it sets the stains.

A collar that is too small will often when grass is kept short by a lawn cause balking. One too large will work it is much more tender and hens.

Some that is too small will often when grass is kept short by a lawn \$71.50, but she produced \$90 works. butter, \$17.70 worth of manure,

have access to sait at all times.

Professor George Q. Gowell, who died last summer, engaged in this interesting and profitable work and his discoveries influencing the hen's wonderearnest attention in every section of

a gunny sack into a third and fourth barrel, making large scale.

Slake fifty pounds of fresh lime in a barrel the even- stated above are observed.

A summary of the results of a series experiments shows that of some of two or three days' milk together, cay. Add to the heap any sward from for longer or shorter periods about 2,000 hens placed under observation letting it all sour at one time, and the roadside, peelings and parings twenty had laid more than 200 eggs apiece in a year, while two hens, both of Plymouth Rock breed, and both marked according to standard regulations, have stood out so conspicuously for their performances that they

the improvement and betterment gen-

erally in poultry raising.

able fowls in this country, if not in the The special pet of Professor Gowell's heart, and the bird which has demonstrated the successfulness of his untiring efforts and discoveries to make hens produce a larger and better Rock, which yielded 251 eggs the first year. She would be regarded as of the egg type by those people who profess to tell the egg-yielding capacity of

may be counted among the most profit-

hens by their forms and markings.

A number of other hens yielded 240, 238 and 235 eggs each for the year, not one, however, producing less than 200.

chicks from these. By so doing his experimental pens lot for exercise. are now filled with pullets and cockerels the ancestors of which came from stock that had given 200 or more

eggs in a year. WATER FOR THE BEES

nced a great deal and will fly a long distance to get it. If there is no running stream or lake of pure water near it is well to place a pail of fresh water near the apiary

Bees use water to dilute the heavy, thick honey left over from winter to make it suitable for the young larvae and also to make the cell wax pliable. Bees should be protected from the wind on the north and west by a close set hedge or high fence.

close to the ground with a hoe. An hour once a week spent on the care of the bees will bring larger re- burn them. turns for the effort than any other

labor on the farm.

lives a few miles out in the country sponged with soap suds, leaf by leaf, last year sold \$225 worth of honey to hand hot three big hotels. He says he did not Frequen last year sold \$225 worth of honey to three big hotels. He says he did not spend more than an hour a week lookspend more than an hour a week lookwith clear water will keep down many the season perst.

The hand not the hand

SOME GOOD SUGGESTIONS

Suspend the blue vitriol in one-half barrel of water of time from the clogging of the nozzles. Several im-

in handling the solution. Iron and tin will be eaten fully adjusted so as to cover all the rows. It requires

lution of both lime and vitriol will be ready for mixing.

Place one-fifth of the blue vitriol stock solution, pre
providing sufficient barrels and pails for mixing and pre-

pared as above, in one empty barrel and fill with water. paring the stock solutions. The concentrated lime and

Place one-fifth of the lime in another empty barrel and blue vitriol stock solutions must be poured directly to-

fill with water. Stir thoroughly. Then, with two men gether, but diluted as directed above. Hence the necesdipping, strain the contents of the two barrels through sity for providing the barrels to make the mixture on a

Be very careful about giving the brood mares heavy loads at this sea-son, but they must have enough gentle exercise to keep them in good form.

the kerosene sprayer. The farm well often sends up from its cool depths the rankest kind of typhoid germs. See that no foul water lrains into it from the surface or seeps

tree and jar Mr. Curculio off his perch. He turns out over one brood a year and any fruit that shows his sting should be burned.

from old-fashioned wooden hives into new ones is when the blossoms are

given more attention than ever. Remember! Do not feed quality of eggs, is a Barred Plymouth hatched chicks too soon. They will die

> Keep them dry and warm on damp, chilly days. Now the calves are coming along and to start them right means a good

production are to save the eggs from the It is a shame to keep a nervous ens of greatest egg yield and hatch high-blooded bull shut up in a dark stall. Give him a small but secure

FIGHT THE INSECT PESTS

obacco soap according to directions on

For rose bugs in the evening place wo or three ounces of quassia chips (to be had of the druggist) in a pail and fill with boiling water; tw three gallons, according to size of the pail. Let stand until next morning, then apply the liquid to the plant with a garden syringe, getting the tea on all sides of the foliage and stems. the tea is applied hand-hot it will be

Red spiders affect the outdoor as well All weeds should be kept down in as the indoor plants and are usually front of the hives. Mow a plot six feet found on the under side of the foliage,

altogether two barrels of Bordeaux mixture, or enough

Caution-The lime is added to the blue vitriol water

Bordeaux mixture add a few drops of potassium ferro-

cyanide solution. If a deep brown discoloration or pre-

it is poured into the spray tank. This will prevent loss

portant details should be observed in applying the mix-

ture to the vines. If the vines are large, double nozzles

about one-half an hour to empty a 100-gallon tank where

ten rows are taken at each round. Twenty acres should

be covered during a ten-hour day when the provisions

An abundant water supply is very desirable where

cipitate is produced, the mixture needs more lime.

to fill a 100-gallon tank.

case of doubt use the following test:

Now doth the little louse get in his work on the chickens. Keep going the whitewash brush, the powder can and

through from outhouses. Spread a large sheet under the plun

A good time to transfer the

plentiful. The poultry water vessels should be

from indigestion if you do. Do you know young chicks often die from regular chills? Well, they do.

animal, while neglect means a Professor Gowell's methods of se- one. Blood counts, of course, but so lecting breeding stock for high egg does the feed trough.

For the little white fly use sulpho-

more effective. A strong soap suds made of any good white soap, if applied quite warm, is discouraging to the bug population, and is especially "good" for the green louse or aphis.

wide and then cut the weeds and grass causing the leaves to turn brown and to curl at the edges. If badly affected strip the leaves from the plant, and Rose plants will take no hurt from

many who set a mean one-a table filled with food, rendered indigestible by bad cooking and uninviting by be-

ing piled in heaps upon coarse, unclean dishes. Farm folks work hurriedly and hard in the hot season, and often meals are of necessity hastily eaten and at irregular intervals. Unless the food is wholesome and properly cooked dys-pepsia and its long train of evils is

sure to follow. The French, who are the most eco-Americans spoil half as much food in ooking as is eaten. Then the abuse of the body in the

natter of cleanliness is often greater

than the abuse of the stomach. Some farmers remind us of the man who after much persuasion bought a bathtub to be delivered in April, but refused to accept it in October, because he declared, "the bathing season was Many families confine their bathing to the summer months, when the creek

is not frozen over, and even in this open season the only baths indulged are at intervals of a week. Think, if you can, of a man toiling ten or twelve hours a day in the fields in a hot sun, often drenched with the rain, and the pores of his body clogged with sweat and grime of the week, taking nothing more than a hasty dip

of harvest skipping one or more of these periods. We personally know farmers whose barns and dairies are provided with every modern convenience for comfort and cleanliness, but whose bathing facilities for the entire family are confined to the hand basin or the wash-No man who does not keep his tub. skin clean can have much respect for himself, leaving health out of the question. An unclean skin is the cause

without soap or brush only on Satur-

day night-and often during the stress

develop into serious diseases.

If the white or gray horse should the spot when perfectly dry with a mation. piece of chalk kept for the purpose. This will remove every bit of stain. The stains can be washed out with sulphur and lard once a week is good. clean, clear water; then when dry scour with the chalk Never use soap

FOR THE HORSE BREEDER

price brought by a 2-year-old for a long time.

Dan Fatch seld for \$60,000, Dare Devil for \$50,000, McKinney for \$50,000. The 2-year-old trotter Robert C. sold for a few weeks ago, the highest

Horses fed irregularly often get in